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BY W. A. LEE AND HUGH WILSON. ABBEVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867. VOLUME. XV. NO. 8.

HOG-RAISING.

It is well known to farmers who are versed in the science of hog-raising, that the pigs of a well bred and well-fed sow, after they are a few days old, instinctively choose their places at the udder of the dam, each little pig selecting its own peculiar teat; and when they take their food, each one, amid the rush and rough-and-tumble, fetches up in his proper place with as much accuracy as a well trained family of children come to the dinner table. The smallest, the runt, or what in common parlance is called the "titman" finds himself crowded to the last teat at the rear end of the udder, If the number of pigs be greater than the number of teats, the weakest pig cannot be reared. We have in mind an instance in which the brood of pigs numbered one more than the teats on the udder of the sow. The smallest pig had no place at the dinner table. After a few days the little thing, wofully emaciated and sickly, died of utter starvation. In every brood of pigs, in every flock of lambs, in every herd of neat cattle, in every drove of horses, in every nest of birds, in every brood of domestic fowls, in every ear of grain, Dame Nature makes provision for the propagation of its kind, by concentrating the excellencies of that species in one seed or one animal which are to be transmitted to the offspring or products of the race or kind. This is an established and incontrovertible law; and its manifestations are recognized both in the animal and vegetable kingdom.

In reverting again to the brood of swine, the poorest pig, which corresponds to the shrunken, half developed nubbin of corn, or to the small kernels on the tip end of the ear of grain, lives at the rear end of the udder. Pigs reared here are utterly unfit for breeders, whether male or female; because they are destitute of that prolificacy which is common to the pigs which suck the front teats. Why do so many sows of choice breeds bring forth only two or three pigs at one litter, when they ought to produce as many as there are teats on the udder? And why do some sows always drop as many pigs as they are able to rear? In the former instance they show ill-breeding—that seed animals were selected at random, without any reference to their prolificacy. In the latter instance we have the assurance that the dam possesses many of those qualities which a skilful breeder desires to have transmitted to the young stock. Let the "titman' be selected from a brood sow, and choose the runt in her brood for a breeder, and let the "titman" of the next brood be saved as a breeder, and it will be found that in a short period of time there will be a wonderful degeneracy, which cannot be repaired by the most judicious system of breeding for a decade of years. On the contrary, select the female pig that sucks the forward teat, and continue to choose the "sow-pig that sucketh before" for a brood animal and every year will disclose most satisfactory developements in the form and symmetry of the herd of swine.

Blood will tell. We can not transcend or thwart the established and unalterable law of the animal kingdom. In the pigs that are reared at the forward end of the udder is concentrated a greater degree of prolificacy and greater power to transmit more of the excellent points which constitute the perfect animal, that can be found in any other pigs in the brood. And these are the only ones that ever should be saved as breeders, whether male or female. The second or third pig from the front may, to all appearance, be quite as beautiful, thrifty, and make as heavy an animal when slaughtered, and perhaps heavier, but such swine are not the right ones to select for breeders. It is not the most beautiful animals that can be relied on as breeders; but the ones that will transmit the greatest number of excellent points of desirable form and symmetry to the progeny. Blood will tell. Like will produce like to a certain extent.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

TURNIPS.

BY CHARLES A. PEABODY.

The Turnip has been cultivated as a garden esculent for centuries, and has been cultivated in field culture in England for the last century, to the great benefit of the English soil, and in the increased production of beef mutton and fine wool. To such a state of perfection have the English brought the culture of turnips, that they have revolutionized the agriculture of the Kingdom, and the turnip crop of England is annually worth more than the cotton crop of the United States. Lord Townsend was among the first to introduce the field culture of turnips into England, and with so much assiduity did he combat the strong prejudices of his countrymen, that in derision they called him Turnip Townsend. England is now reaping more substantial benefit from the philanthropic labors of her "Turnip Townsend," than from all the glory of her Marlboroughs, Nelsons, or Wellingtons. If the turnip crop is so valuable to England, how much more so may it be in the Southern States, where they do not have to be pulled or housed? Here are the natural pastures of the world, and with the Ruta Baga and other turnips, to help out the feed, the Southern States can surpass England in the production of wool, as much as they do now in cotton.

To have early garden turnips, the seed should come from a more Northern latitude. Early Dutch Turnips may be sown in January and February, and in August and September for fall crops. Plant in drill, twelve or fourteen inches apart, and thin out to six inches for field culture. Sow common turnips in August, September and October. The ruta baga should be planted in drills, two feet apart, and thinned out to twelve or fourteen inches. The ruta baga is destined soon to work a great change in Southern agriculture. They are as easily managed as the common turnip, are more nutritive, keep much longer, and afford greens equal to collards, if not superior. Stock of all kinds are fond of them, and from their rich golden color, sweet and delicate flavor, are unsurpassed for the table. Farmers, try the ruta baga, and learn how it saves the corn-crib! The ruta baga is not inclined to seed in this climate; but this a benefit rather than an objection, as thereby the root keeps sound much longer. To save the seed of other kinds of turnips, transplant them and cut the tap-root off. Seed thus saved, will hold its original qualities for years, but it is the interest of every planter and gardener to change seed occasionally. Seed from Old or New England, Tennessee or North Carolina, is preferable for a change. The turnip delights in a rich sandy soil, but they will grow in almost any soil that is rich enough. Land fresh from the woods suits them best; a field trod by sheep or cattle yields enormously in turnips, and is one of the most profitable of the farm.

Ruta bagas kept with us this year fit for table use until May.—*Ed. So. Cult.*

To Destroy the Boll Worm.—We procured eighteen common-sized dinner plates, into each of which we put half a gill of vinegar and molasses, previously prepared in the proportion of four parts of the former to one of the latter. These were set on small stakes or poles driven into the ground in the cotton field, one to about each three acres, and reaching a little above the cotton plant, with a six inch square board tacked on top to receive the plate. The experiment was continued for five or six days, distributing the plates over the entire field, each day's success increasing, until the number was reduced to two or three moths to each plate, when it was abandoned as being no longer worthy of the trouble. The crop that year was very little injured by the boll worm. The flies were caught in their eagerness to feed upon the mixture by alighting into it and being unable to escape. They were probably attracted by the odor of the preparation, the vinegar probably being an important agent in the matter.—As the flies feed only at night, the plates should be visited late every evening, the insects taken out, and the vessels replenished as circumstances may require. I have tried the experiments with results equally satisfactory, and shall continue it until a better one is adopted.—*The Farmer.*

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 34.

Headquarters,
Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., June 3, 1867.

[*General Orders No.* 34.

I. Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations, in North Carolina and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Brevet Colonel Edward W. Hinks, United States army, Provost Marshal-General of the Second Military District, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, postoffice address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed. Coroners, Constables, and other officers, in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests, and who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives, or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal-General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery, or larceny—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more—shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the facts to the Provost Marshal-General; setting forth the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offences, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as is herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender, whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal-General.

Consolidated Monthly Reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated, to the Provost Marshal-General. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1 to May 31, 1867.

III. Whenever any prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail, or other prison, in the Second Military District, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail, or other prison, shall at once make report of the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured; and stating fully the manner of the escape and the circumstances under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal-General, by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will inculpate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina, and of districts in South Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons or workhouses under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and workhouses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison, or workhouse, in this Military District, shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the Provost Marshal-General, upon blanks to be by him prescribed, and furnished upon application, of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison, or workhouse during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence o awaiting trial; if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced; if sentenced, for what period and the amount of fine or costs if any; how employed; how subsisted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased; if discharged, by what authority; if transferred, to what place and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1 to May 31, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional governments of North Carolina and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests, are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal-General, to the same effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants, or other process issued by civil magistrates. And any resistance to or disobedience of the lawful orders or authority of the Provost Marshal-General shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission, and, upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required by the provisions of paragraph II, III and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the Provost Marshal-General, will at the same time be sent to the proper Post Commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by the laws of the local provisional governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, Constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal-General the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner, as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or of the commission of any crime or offence, are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the Chief of Police, or Marshal of the city or town; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a Magistrate or the Sheriff of the county or district; and, if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the Post Commander and to the Provost Marshal-General.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees or charges of court, attorneys or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

By command of Major-General D. E. Sickles.

J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

Official: J. W. Clous, Capt. 38th Infantry A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

A DUEL AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

An amusing duel took place near Havana, Cuba. It originated in a remark made by a man to his friend on seeing a lady coming out of a church. The lady was unknown to the person making the remark, but happened to be the other's wife. A slap in the face was the consequence, and a challenge came soon after. This was accepted, and the seconds selected a place. The wife got wind of the affair, and immediately took steps to prevent the dreaded catastrophe. Her first thought was to notify the police, but that might have given her husband the reputation of a coward, and she took a better method by going to the house of the other party, where she met his wife, and a plan was soon concocted between the femininos. On the morning appointed for the duel both husbands got up early; wives ditto. Husbands took carriages, and their wives—one armed with five children and the other with three—took other vehicles in waiting. When the two duelists arrived at the spot they were somewhat astonished on seeing the two other carriages drive up with their passengers, who coolly informed the men that they had also come to fight, so as to make it a complete family quarrel, each time producing an empty purse and a package of baby linen as their arms and munitions of war. The little ones had popguns and fire crackers, and soon some indulged in a cry. After viewing the state of affairs, the blood-thirsty Benedicts made peace on the spot, and returned to Havana to celebrate the affair over a champagne dinner.

SARDINES.

The lovers of sardines should know that the fish, which furnishes them with such a delicious repast, belongs to the herring family, and genus *alosa*. The popular name was given to it by Cuvier, who was the first to assign it to a distinct place in the finny tribe. He called it *sardina*, from which it is known as the sardine. Sardines are caught principally along the coast of Brittany, and, to a less extent, Portugal. The fisheries employ a large number of men and women. The fishing vessels—of eight or ten tons each, and carrying a crew of six to ten—go out two or three leagues from the land, and water for shoal or fish. When they see them, they spread their gill-nets for them, and scatter on the water the bait which has been prepared, and which consists of the eggs and flesh of fish, especially of cod and mackerel, and, sometimes, of salted fish. Large quantities of sardines are taken in this way. Some are salted on board, and others are carried on the shore, and either sold fresh, or prepared for shipment. For the latter purpose, they are salted packed away in tin cans, with melted butter and olive oil, which is poured upon them in an almost boiling state. The cans are sealed up to prevent the air reaching the fish, and are then ready for shipment.

A BALL IN THE HAT.

A story with a moral is related in some of the papers, attributed, with good reason, to Henry Ward Beecher We have often heard of a "brick in the hat," but this tale of a six pound ball in the hat is quite as fertile of wise suggestion. The writer describes how, when a boy, he surreptitiously took such a ball from the Navy Yard in Charlestown, and with much trepidation end considerable headache, carried it off in his hat. The story concludes with the following practical reflections, which our thoughtful readers will doubtless be able to extend and multiply for themselves:

"When I reached home," he says "I had nothing to do with my shot. I did not dare to show in the house, nor tell where I got it, and after one or two solitary rolls, I gave it away on the same day, to a Prince streeter.

But after all, that six pounder rolled a good deal of sense into my skull. I think it was the last thing I ever stole (excepting a little matter of a heart, now and then,) and it gave me a notion of the folly of coveting more than you can enjoy, which has made my whole life happier. It was rather a severe mode of catechising. but ethics rubbed in with a six-pounder shot are better than none at all.

But I see men doing the same thing, going into underground and dirty vaults, and gathering up wealth which will, when got, roll around their heads like a ball, and be not a whit softer because it is gold instead of iron, though there is not a man in Wall street who will believe that.

I have seen a man put himself to every humiliation to win a proud woman who had been born above him, and when he got her he walked all the rest of his life with a cannon ball in his hat.

I have seen young men enrich themselves by pleasure in the same wise way, sparing no pains, and scrupling at no sacrifice of principle, for the sake at last of carrying a burden which no man can bear.

All the world are busy in striving for things that give little pleasure and bring much care; I am accustomed, in all my walks among men, noticing their ways and their folly, to think 'There is a man, stealing a cannon ball;' or, there's a man with a ball on his head, I know it by his walk.'

The money which a clerk purloins for his pocket at last gets into his hat like a cannon ball. Pride, bad temper, selfishness, evil passions, will roll a man as if he had a ball on his head! And ten thousand men in New York will die this year, and as each one falls, his hat will come off, and out will roll an iron ball, which for years he has worn out his strength in carrying."

HINTS TO HORSE-KEEPERS.

Never feed grain or give water to a horse when warm from exercise. Sweat is not always a sign of warmth, place the hand on the chest for a test. Water given after a meal is safer than to give it before.

Never drive fast or draw them hard immediately after giving food or drink.

Never drive faster than a walk with heavy loads.

Do not let horses stand long in the stable at any time in the year, without exercising.

Feed regularly, and in quality according to the appetite of the animal and the labor it performs.

Do not drive or work long in storms.

Do not let horses stand in the stable cased in boots of dried mud and coats of matted hair. Groom them.

At all times in the year make your horses comfortable when tied in the stable. They cannot help themselves there.

Teach your horses to have trust and confidence in you rather than fear.

Costumes.—The choice of black for clergymen originated with Luther, who, when he abandoned the dress of a monk, took what the elector of Saxony presented him, black cloth, or the court color.

Fifty years since, all gentlemen except marines, wore white cravats. Clergymen still adhere to the custom. All the rest have changed.

Quaker attire was once the universal costume of sober citizens of the middle class in England. All have departed from that fashion now but the Quaker, and they have vever changed, but kept on in the old way. —*Church Union.*

CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.

Apple orchards left to themselves bear only on alternate years, with such uniformity, that "bearing years" have come to be regarded as the order of nature, rather than a human device. The trees, in average soil, do not have aliment enough to give full crops every year. Cultivation and manuring will change all this, and give us remunerative crops every season. Possibly manuring might do this even if the orchard were left in grass. But the danger is, if the orchard is left unplowed, it will not get the manure.

The common objection offered to plowing is the damage done to the roots of the trees. We have no doubt that an orchard might be plowed so deep and so near the trunk of the trees as to damage it past hope of recovery. But discretion is to be used, and the plow is to be kept so near the surface under the trees, as not to break off the large roots. It has also been ascertained that grain crops are not good for orchards. We have known orchards to be made barren for several years in consequence of a crop of rye. Grain crops, unless buckwheat be an exception, take from the soil what the tree needs, and shade the land too much. Root crops are the most desirable, because they require a good deal of manure and thorough tillage to make them profitable. The frequent stirring of the soil, and the fertilizers, are the wants of the apple tree, and the root crop enable the farmer to give these to his orchard, and at the same time he is remunerated for his labor.—*American Agriculturist.*

RULES FOR FARMERS.

1. The farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example be followed and his orders obeyed.

2. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every beast seen at least once a day.

3. In a considerable farm it is of the utmost consequence to have hands specially appropriated for each of the most important departments of labor, for there is often a great loss of time, where persons are frequently changing their employments, and the work is not executed so well.

4. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor or to increase its power. For instance, by proper arrangement, five horses may do as much labor as six perform, according to the usual mode of employing them.

5. A farmer ought never to engage in a work, whether of ordinary practice or intended improvement, except after the most careful inquiries; but when begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance until he has given it a fair trial.

6. It is a main object in management not to attempt too much, and never to begin a work without a probability of being able to finish it in due season.

7. Every farmer should have a book for inserting all those useful hints which are so frequently occurring in conversation, in books, in papers, and gathered in the course of his reading, or in practical management of his farm.—*Sinclair.*

A student at a veterinary college being asked, "If a broken-winded horse were brought to you to cure, what would you advise?" promptly replied, "To sell him as soon as possible."

We are told by philosophers that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute—a fact that may account for numerous closed eyes on sundays.

An Irishman's idea of the manufacture of ice cream is, that it is usually baked in a remarkably cold oven.

Cheat a physician by leading a temperate life, and the lawyer by keeping out of debt.